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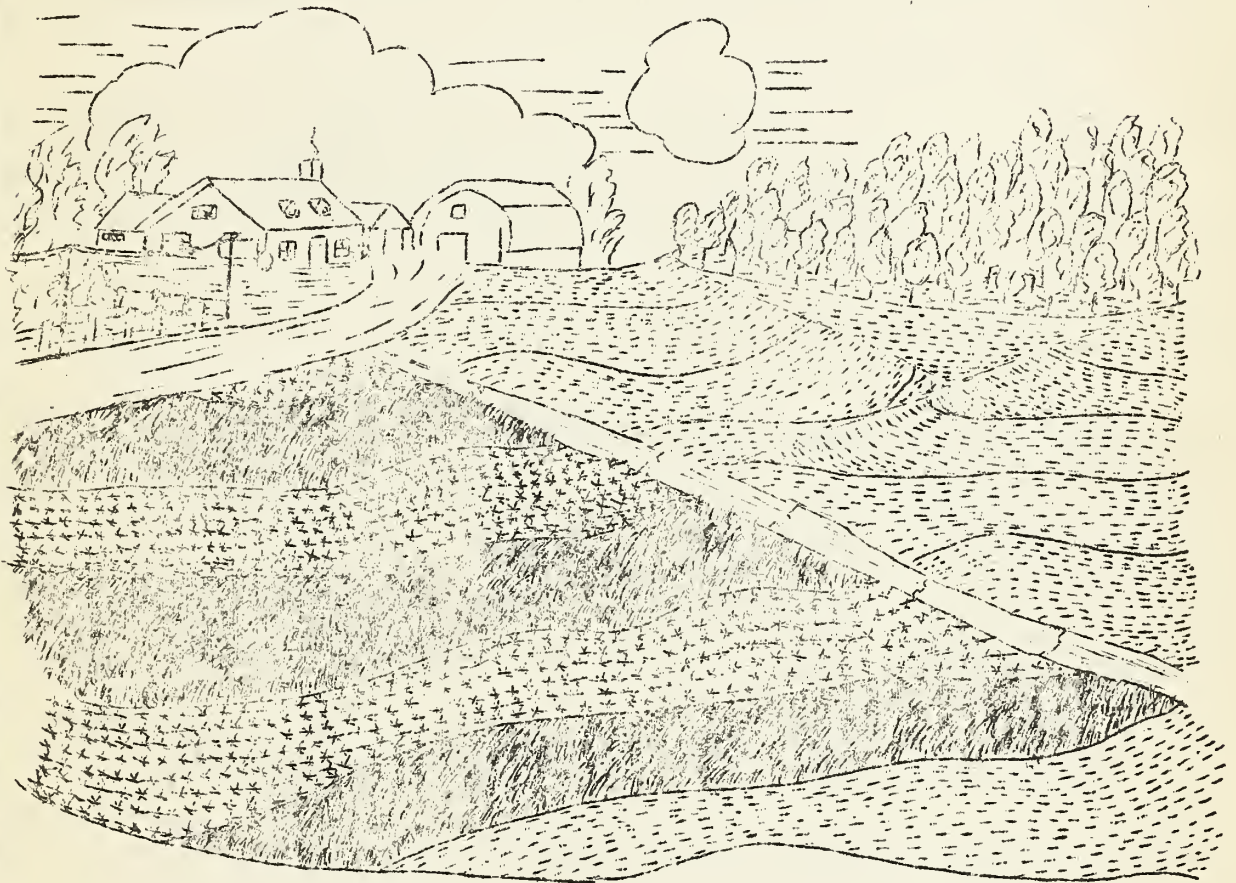
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THE BROWN CREEK WATERSHED

FEBRUARY-MARCH 1936

VOL. 2 NO. 4



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
WADESBORO, N. C.

THE BROWN CREEK WATERSHED is published by the Soil Conservation Service Staff at Wadesboro, North Carolina as a part of the program to conserve the soil, demonstrate the use of erosion control work to farmers as a part of their farming methods, show the benefits, both present and future, of a coordinated soil saving program, and maintain a spirit of good fellowship with the citizens of the community while endeavoring to serve.

J. H. Stallings,
State Coordinator.

J. E. Michael,
Project Manager.



The program of the Soil Conservation Service has been in progress in this area about eighteen months, with the result that a large proportion of the landowners have become familiar with the methods employed and their applications in a soil conservation and land use program.

The land owners of the area have been almost unanimous in its acceptance and are cooperating to the fullest in carrying the program forward.

The primary aim of establishing watershed projects as demonstrations is to employ all the known methods of lowering the loss rate of soils together with a proper use of land according to its soils and surface features. It is a direct violation of a basic law of nature to remove the natural vegetation of trees and grasses and put land under the plow, and particularly to plant to clean tilled crops. Since the increasing population of this country and the world must use the land more intensively than under natural conditions, it is obvious that all farming practices must of necessity compromise with nature lest we totally destroy the land that sustains us.

It is the duty of us all to give to others, who need it, knowledge that comes to us from any source. So there rests a responsibility upon both the farmers who are cooperating in, and the employees of the Government who are directing the Soil Conservation work to use every opportunity to educate others who have not had the advantages that we have had in being in close contact with the work.

J. E. Michael
Project Manager

Farm To Make A Living

"Farmers of Anson County have been losing plant food in value equal to the amount of their annual fertilizer bill for years due to the leaching and washing of their soils," according to J. W. Cameron, County Agent.

Believing that Mr. Cameron's statement is all too true, and probably, somewhat conservative in estimate, we feel that an alarming situation confronts our farmers of which only a few are fully aware; that we have yet to learn to make a living on our farms and at the same time conserve our soil in a fertile state for the generations that are yet to follow.

"By "making a living" we do not mean the bare eking out an existence as is all too commonly found on our farms.

Having sprung from the sturdy stock of pioneer days, we believe the farmer is entitled to as many of the good things in life as are any of the classes of our civilization. Modern homes, educational advantages, social privileges, the automobile, radio and other conveniences should be common place on the average farm, and yet they are all too commonly lacking.

What is wrong with our social set up when we find the great mass of our farmers, the very foundation of our civilization, crying out in distress? Is it because he has not been given an even break or is it due to poor business methods of handling his farm, that he is in this plight? Whatever the answer to these questions might be, we do know this. If the farmer is ever to come into real prosperity he must contribute mightily--much more than he has ever done--toward working out his own salvation. In short, he must become a soil builder instead of a soil robber. A severe indictment perhaps, but lets look at the facts. Recent soil surveys show that more than half, and in many cases, three-fourths or more of the virgin top soil has been allowed to wash from the majority of our fields and flow unrestricted to the lowlands that are too wet to cultivate and is thereby lost to the farmers for all practical purposes.

As time goes on and the cultivated land becomes too gullied and poor for future cropping it is abandoned and new land is cleared up and the erosion process starts all over again. Nature takes hold of the abandoned area and slowly begins to bring it back to forest, but in most cases it is so severely gullied that it can never be brought back to cultivation. This process keeps on and on until all the virgin land is used up and the farmer either abandons the farm for a seemingly more lucrative job elsewhere or stays on to eke out a miserable existence the rest of his life. The latter usually happens for in the majority of cases there is no other place to go.

These bad conditions are usually brought on by an over emphasis of the so called money crops. Cotton, and other soil depleting crops are grown year after year on the same land, notwithstanding the farmer must realize that his soil is growing poorer and poorer with each succeeding year. Steep hillsides are cleared that should remain in woods, gullied areas are closely pastured instead of being allowed to grow a thick cover of vegetation, waste land is burned over, increasing flood hazards and reducing wildlife and valuable small timber. In short, his whole system is wrong, quite often.

The remedy lies in carrying out a well planned and well balanced farming program. Proper rotations, whereby a row crop does not follow a row crop more often than every third year; the other two years being given to soil building and small grain crops will help immensely. Plant less corn on upland and bolster it with the small grain food crops such as oats and barley. In most cases increase the amount of cattle, hogs and poultry and grow a sufficient amount of feed for them.

Set trees on the waste lands and protect from grazing and fire. Improve pastures by liming and sowing to a suitable pasture mixture. Do not pasture woods as this provides very poor pasture and destroys valuable timber and soil building materials. Terrace land where necessary to control surface water, but be sure to keep them in good shape as a terrace that continually breaks is worse than none. Cultivate on the contour and use strip cropping in all fields where row crops are grown. This will slow down the water, spread it out and protect from washing.

An eminent authority once said; "Farm to make a living and you will make money, but farm to make money and you will not make a living."

I think the foregoing statement is everlastingly true and deserves a lot of thought.

J. D. Miller
Ass't. Soil Conservationist

Soil Conservation Service Objectives

It may be appropriate that we call attention again to the objectives of our program, namely; 1. Erosion control, 2. Improvement of land, and 3. Land utilization. It is expected by the Soil Conservation Service that each cooperator do his utmost in helping us obtain each of these objectives. The agreement on each farm is designed to meet these needs. It should not be a problem

on the part of the Soil Conservation Service to secure the full cooperation of every land owner in the Brown Creek Watershed, because it is your farm on which you and your family are to make a living and also designate the monetary value of your farm.

In the area as well as every other section, the social and economic welfare of all its people are wholly dependent on the fertility of the soil. If the erosion is largely controlled, money crops can be restricted to few acres and yet make an equal production. It costs the farmer about as much to cultivate a poor acre as one in a much higher state of productivity. Cotton is not a remunerative crop on lands yielding a half bale or less, likewise corn lands should yield, at least, 25 to 30 bushels per acre. It takes approximately 140 man hours to produce an acre of cotton and nearly 50 man hours for corn. Why use so much labor then on depleted soils of low production?

On the fields that are very rolling and severely eroded it is unquestionable that they should be seeded to soil improving crops. On the Wadesboro, White Store and Slate soils, lespedeza is probably our best soil improver. It has, at least, three good qualities, namely; improves the soil, controls erosion to a great extent, and is really remunerative as it produces a hay that is valuable and ordinarily the seed bring a good price. On the sand soils, vetch, peas and beans should be used.

Cover crops should be employed to a greater extent. It acts as winter protection as well as holds great quantities of plant food, especially nitrogen, from leaching. The organic material put in the soil when turned under improves fertility and to some degree controls erosion. Cover crops have been denied the land for too long. This is an appeal to every farmer in the area to plan more cover crops. Rye, vetch or any grain will meet these needs.

Pastures in the area are far too few. Livestock depend on pastures. Adjust the livestock to pastures rather than grow too much livestock before the pastures are planted and plenty of time given for a good sod to establish. A majority of the soils in the area will grow excellent pastures. Remember, however, a pasture plant is no different from any other farm crop. The pastures need good care and management, then each acre in pasture will pay in proportion to a cash crop.

Erosion control, improvement of the soil and a utilization of the soil to the extent of "Balanced Farming" with each of its phases paying dividends will ultimately ripen into a thriving county, with its people happy, contented and prosperous.

L. L. Osteen
Ass't. Agronomist

Note to Cooperators

There is a quantity of lime pledged to Cooperators in the Brown Creek area that has not been hauled from the stations at Polkton, Peachland and Pageland. We will have men at the above stations, Wednesday, March 18th., in order that cooperators can secure their lime. Each cooperator is urged to cooperate with us in order that we may meet our pledge to you and enable you to get your lime spread as early as possible. In case you need more lime than pledged and can match it with good barnyard manure, ton for ton, or other materials you may have on your farm of equal value, we will be glad to amend your agreement to that effect. We will consider your needs for lime, seed and fertilizer to a greater degree when used in your strip-cropping fields.

L. L. Osteen
Ass't. Agronomist

Lespedeza as a Soil Improvement Crop

Lespedeza is a soil builder, yet the crop is seldom grown exclusively for this purpose. In most cases soil improvement has come about in connection with the production of the crop for other purposes, yet we find where lespedeza is grown and the crop has been removed from the land as hay, pasturage or seed, the yield of crops following lespedeza are always better than those that do not.

Lespedeza is a legume. It adds nitrogen to the soil through the action of the nitrogen--fixing bacteria that develops on the roots of the plant. Its ability to grow on almost any soil without artificial inoculation, fertilizer or lime, gives it a distinct advantage over most other soil building legumes. Lespedeza reseeds and makes a more vigorous growth the second year than the first. Its ability to reseed makes the expense of getting started a little more than the cost of the seed.

Experiments show that the average yield of corn for all farms from which yields were reported was 15.4 bushels per acre where lespedeza had not been grown and 44.5 bushels per acre where corn followed lespedeza. The increase per acre is 29.1 bushels. The average yield of cotton was 200 lbs. per acre where cotton did not follow lespedeza and 550 lbs. per acre when cotton followed 1 to 2 years of lespedeza, the increase per acre is 350 lbs.

The above experiment should show the farmer the advantage of lespedeza in the rotation. Follow row crops with small grain and lespedeza. Leave the lespedeza on the land 1 or 2 years and watch the increased yields of crops following lespedeza.

P. H. Duncan
Jr. Agronomist

Spring Plowing

Spring plowing should be given much thought from the standpoint of erosion control, conservation of moisture, conservation of horsepower and conservation of fertility.

By plowing on the contour each furrow serves as a storage space for rainfall, thus decreasing the amount of run-off and soil loss. Even the depressions left by a grain drill give very noticeable results when the grain is drilled on the contour. The moisture held on the slopes as a result of contour plowing is invaluable for plant life and the decay of organic matter. In addition to conserving the soil and conserving moisture, horsepower is conserved by contour plowing. The team works on the level at all times, therefore, there is less strain on them and more can be accomplished per horse power expended. All grass and weeds should be turned under. They add to the soil humus which is necessary for plant life.

The organic matter also holds moisture and helps keep your soil on the slopes. Don't burn your dead grasses, stalks and weeds, turn them under.

When you start your spring plowing, remember that if you break on the contour you are conserving your soil, conserving moisture, conserving horsepower and conserving fertility. Don't neglect to perform this fundamental operation as it should be. Plow on the contour.

Vegetative Protected Waterways

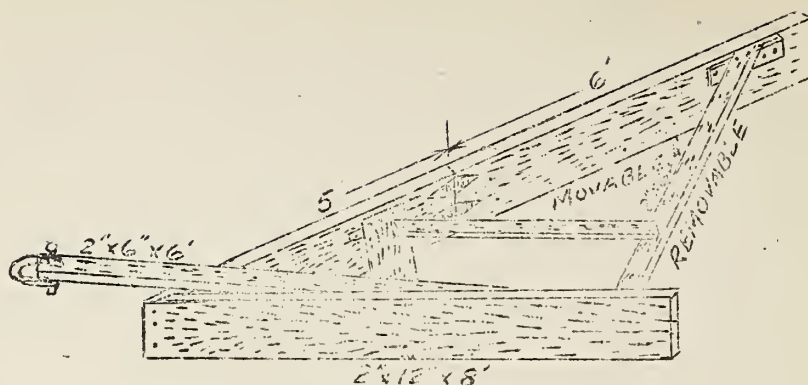
We are endeavoring to establish as many vegetative protected waterways as possible in advance of terracing. The purpose of establishing these waterways before terracing is to give the grasses an opportunity to develop into firm sod before terrace water is emptied on them. These waterways will take the form of broad shallow ditches or meadow strips. Their use will be confined to slopes of six per cent and under. They will be established in natural draws and along property lines where it is necessary to provide a protected outlet for terraces.

The meadow strips have an economic value as well as erosion prevention. Several cuttings of good quality hay may be secured. It is best, however, not to allow stock to graze these waterways as their hoofs cut through the sod giving the water an opportunity to start cutting away the soil.

Water flowing from terraces that have been built on the proper grade carry very little silt. Therefore, the scare that these ditches may silt up rapidly can be minimized where they carry only the run off water from terraces. It has, however, been found best in some cases to use concrete or rock masonry structures in ditches that carry the silt laden run-off water from highway ditches

The maintenance of vegetative waterways must not be neglected. Almost all of the ditches will be cut wide enough and the sides given enough slope so that a mowing machine may be used in maintaining them.

N. F. Price
Jr. Agr. Eng.



A TERRACE DRAG

Terrace Maintenance

It is probably easier to build up your terraces during the season of spring plowing than at any other period. Properly plowed terraces will sometimes need additional maintenance work done on them, especially on land that is sandy and has a tendency to fill up the terrace channel. Newly constructed terraces will settle and need to be built up during the first year.

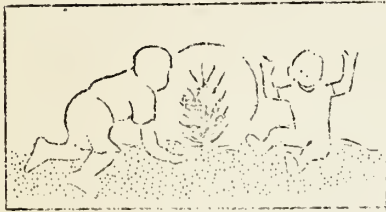
For this work we are showing a diagram of one type of terrace drag that may be used to sweep out the terrace channel and at the same time increase the height. This drag should be constructed of sound oak lumber at least two inches thick and if possible planed down smooth. The drag may or may not be hinged according to the wish of the user. It is better to use a metal blade on the drag if you can get one, but if the drag follows the plow the dirt usually is loose enough to work without the blade.

It is a good idea for every farm to have some form of terrace drag for maintaining the terraces. A newly built terrace is susceptible to failure until it becomes thoroughly settled. For this reason it is not advisable to cultivate the terrace the first year. It should be sown to lespedeza or some other cover crop.

Breaks in terraces in the first year tend to discourage a novice in the use of terraces, but unless they are built to an abnormally large size, breaks often occur in new terraces. They do not occur so readily in old settled terraces, but even the old terraces should be plowed toward the center to maintain the proper height. Systems of plowing terraces to maintain and improve them are shown in the previous issue of this publication and should be referred to before plowing begins.

C. R. Patton
Jr. Eng. Draftsman

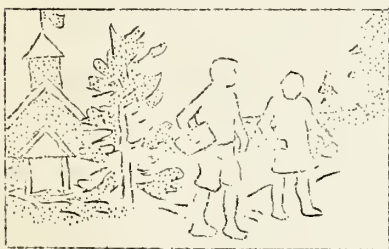
REFORESTATION



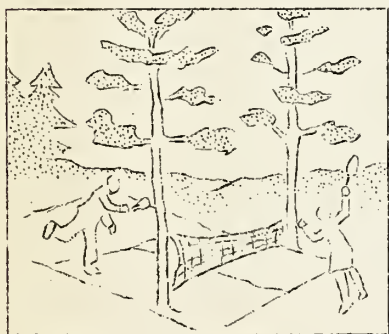
1ST YEAR



5TH YEAR



10TH YEAR



15TH YEAR

GROW
TREES

for

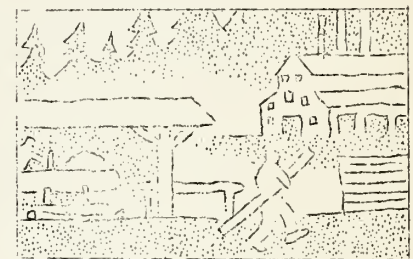
YOUR
CHILDREN
WILL NEED
TIMBER



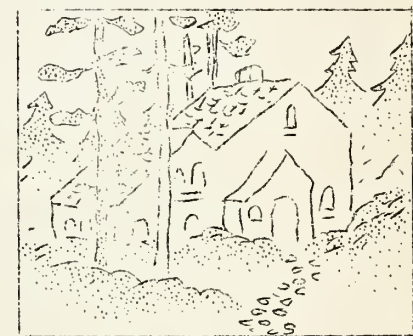
20TH YEAR



25TH YEAR



THE MILL



THE HOME



SAVE THEM FROM FIRES

FORESTRY NEWS



REFORESTATION ACTIVITIES

Over 150 landowners on the Brown Creek Area will see reforestation work on their farms. Planting plans for about 850 acres of land are in our files. It is the hope and desire of the forestry branch of the Soil Conservation Service that the farmers appreciate and cooperate with the reforestation program. The forestry department cannot send out instructions as to the exact day that a planting crew will be on the owner's land but when the planting crew arrives on the land, the owner or his representative should assist with the operation. The planting supervisor will have planting plans and maps for the land to be planted. The landowner is entitled to copies of the maps and planting records on his farm and if he will call at the office or notify the planting supervisor, copies of the planting activities will be mailed at an early date.

The following are the farms already planted during the 1935-1936 planting season:

Owner	Species	Number	Acres
J. A. Redfern	Loblolly Pine	775	.75
C. B. Williams	Loblolly Pine	14,939	13.83
	Chestnut Oak	120	.50
	Shortleaf Pine	1,225	1.00
	White Oak	348	.50
	Walnut	479	.66
	Hickory	5,848	1.25
	Cedar	3,156	1.75
	Slash Pine	1,091	2.00
	Northern Red Oak	230	.02
	Northern Red Oak	1,350	.50
J. H. Cowan	Shortleaf Pine	850	1.00
	Loblolly Pine	3,950	5.00
Joe Beaman	Loblolly Pine	3,133	2.75
L. H. Trogden	Loblolly Pine	2,350	2.75
J. M. Horne	Loblolly Pine	300	.50
C. B. Briley	Loblolly Pine	855	3.00
J. B. Covington	Loblolly Pine	4,505	4.50
H. W. Little	Loblolly Pine	1,000	1.00
George Craig	Loblolly Pine	13,337	14.25
W. J. Phillips	Loblolly Pine	1,625	2.70
J. A. McRae	Loblolly Pine	400	.50
Hattie McRae	Loblolly Pine	3,425	3.25
W. W. Crowder	Loblolly Pine	1,375	3.00
Fannie C. Redfern	Loblolly Pine	4,000	5.00
Perry Mill Co.	Loblolly Pine	2,800	3.00
	Cedar	200	.25
B. B. Broome	Loblolly Pine	1,125	1.25



HOME BEAUTIFICATION

Although the Soil Conservation Service cannot furnish planting stock or do what may be called beautification or landscape planting around your home, we can advise you what to plant and what time of the year you should do the planting. If you are interested in ways to beautify your home, the forestry department will give you names of shrubs and trees to plant. Some of the species may be already growing on your farm and possibly few specimen from a local commercial nursery will give you best landscape effect.

Conifers, conebearing trees and shrubs, pines, cedars, arbovitae, yews, etc., planted about a home give an air of hospitality, especially during the winter months when the leaves of other trees are not present. They are refreshing as deciduous trees and shrubs in the spring when new green growth appears above the dark contrasting tone of the past season's growth. Various species and varieties of evergreen can supply every tone of green imaginable as well as gold, silver and blue. (Evergreens add a desirable atmosphere to any property, an air of homeliness and permanence; they add charm and personality to either a huge mansion or a tiny cottage.)

Use care in selecting the particular species of trees, always choose the proper sizes or species that will not outgrow its place in your landscape scheme. The color and texture of evergreens should be considered. Always plant small specimen as they are more apt to stand the shock of transplanting and will grow rapidly.

You can use evergreens for screens, foundation plantings and windbreaks. They make better windbreaks than deciduous trees as they afford the protection throughout the year. Their beauty increases with age if properly chosen and cared for, and they add much to the actual value of the home.

If a person cannot make the full planting around a home in one year, a few specimen this spring are a sure investment in continual returns of beauty and satisfaction. Shrubs, trees and grasses cover instead of bare land, unprotected ground around buildings, makes any homestead beautiful and prevents the erosion that is evident around many buildings here on the Brown Creek Area.

Harold P. Haggio
Assistant Forester

SOILS DEPARTMENT NOTES

Quite a number of farm owners outside the project area have expressed a desire to cooperate in the erosion control program. To date 41 farms comprising 9,646 acres have been surveyed and are ready for the institution of erosion control measures.

The survey necessitates making a farm map practically as complete as the aerial photograph used in the project area. The map is used in making the complete farm resources inventory and in building the erosion control program.

The survey outside the project area has materially prevented the completion of the project survey as scheduled. However, all cultivated land has been surveyed. There remains approximately 7,000 acres of forest land.

* * *

Anson County soils produce a superior grade of cotton. The premium price paid to growers in 1934 amounted to \$19,454 above the state average.

* * *

If the plant food lost through erosion each year could be used for cotton production, the income for Anson County alone would be increased by at least \$23,000,000 annually.

* * *

Anson County shows more extensive erosion damage than any other county in the state.

* * *

If close growing erosion preventing crops were planted on all excessively eroded land in the state, sufficient hay could be produced to feed enough dairy cows to make the annual out-of-state purchase of \$75,000,000 worth of milk unnecessary.

* * *

A good cover crop in the rotation will control three times as much erosion when used preceding the row crop as it will when used after the row crop.

* * *

A good crop rotation reduces soil losses about one-third.

O. C. Lewis
Assistant Soil Expert

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Since the bob white quail is the most important game bird throughout this section of the country, I shall attempt to give some useful information concerning the preservation of this worthy bird.

It has always been assumed by the southern farmer that if a predator--an animal that preys destructively upon other animals--lives on the same land as its prey, then any reduction in the number of predators would automatically result in an increase in the number of prey. This assumption is partially correct.

A six year continuous field study of the bob white, by a noted naturalist, furnishes ample evidence that the carrying capacities of individual covey ranges limit the number of birds that can survive through the winter.

Winter carrying capacity as used here refers to the maximum number of birds that a given area can support naturally. In other words, carrying capacity means the upper limit of survival for a winter population, although it does not assure the survival of the maximum number. Various emergencies, such as starvation, disease, and excessive hunting may reduce populations below normal carrying capacity.

Covey territories may be compared with the chicken coop. If a coop is too small for the number of chickens then some must remain outside. In case the ones staying outside are visited by predators they will suffer severely, while the coop protects the others. If the depredations are continued then the chickens on the outside must either be killed off or find a neighbor's coop or some other form of protection.

Although the quail-wintering territory has no such sharply defined boundaries as the chicken coop it is still very similar. A quail covey range has a combination of food supply and escape cover suitable for an approximate constant number of birds. Chicken coops are built in different sizes, so covey territories occur with different carrying capacities.

The carrying capacity of a given area is best determined by survival figures recorded from winter to winter. When a certain number of birds are able to get through the winter on a certain area over a period of years, this number can be accepted as the carrying capacity of this range.

It makes little difference how many birds station themselves in a given territory, since there is a fairly definite limit to the number which will survive, this limit varying with the individual territory. However, there are many ways by which man may increase this carrying capacity of quail ranges. Some of these methods are as follows: improving the environment as to the nesting facilities and good cover, planting a plentiful supply of grain and fruit producing shrubs, and controlling the hunting.

Of these three things probably the most important in this territory is controlling the hunting. Controlling hunting does not mean prohibit hunting, but the use of good common sense as to how thin a covey may be shot. Many persons have been known to come in from a hunting trip boasting loudly of having killed every bird in a covey which they flushed. While this boast does prove that they are good shots with a gun, it also proves that they are of the poorest class of sportsmen. By taking care to leave a sufficient breeding stock for the next year, pleasure of good hunting may be had year after year.

It is only in the ranges where the bob white are not allowed to live according to their natural adaptations, that they need help of man. There is little helpless about a full grown bob white having access to suitable escape cover. They have lived for a long time among cooper hawks, horned owls, and other dangers which have always been in their racial background. Danger-tried bob whites know pretty well when to fly or when to hide in case of attacks. All they need and expect is a sporting chance.

H. L. Stoddard, in his Georgia Quail investigation found that one bird per acre is the highest level to which general quail populations rise in the best quail country, aside from local concentrations. These "saturation point" populations of a bird to the acre should not necessarily be the goal of management. Populations not exceeding a bird to two or three acres over wide areas may be more desirable, as top heavy number favor disease and parasites.

On the Brown Creek Watershed, we are trying to improve the land in such a way that the carrying capacity may be raised. If you wish to further our program one of the best things you may do as a hunter, is to leave at least four, or preferably six birds in each covey into which you shoot.

John W. Hankins
Ass't. Agricultural Aide

Anson County Soil Conservation Program

The Anson County Soil Conservation Association was organized to encourage and create a greater interest in soil conservation work in Anson County, through cooperation with the Emergency Conservation Work program of the Federal Government. The Association is composed of representative farmers from various sections of the county.

Farmers of Anson County have been losing plant food in value equal to the amount of their annual fertilizer bill for years due to the leaching and washing of their soils.

If every farmer will join in this great movement and make every reasonable effort to conserve the soils over which they have control, reforest some of the lands too rough to cultivate or to put in pasture, it will mean much toward profitable agriculture for Anson County farmers.

Soil surveys being made on many farms show that more than one-half of the top soil has already leached or washed off of land in cultivation and often considered the best fields. On many fields which are still in cultivation, three-fourths of the top soil is gone and on others practically all. Farmers can never hope to produce profitable crops by cultivating fields where practically all the top soil is gone, and we believe that this is an opportune time for farmers to devote more time and attention to soil conservation.

In order to get this service it is necessary for farmers to sign an agreement, which is very simple, but is required under present regulations in order for the Soil Conservation Service to extend its operations to farms outside of an erosion project.

At this time we have only one terracing outfit in the county and it will be impossible to get to the farms interested as quickly as they would like to have the work done. The crew handling the outfit is moving as rapidly as it is possible to do so, and if the interest develops in this work to such an extent that it will justify the expense of buying another outfit, it is possible that arrangements can be made to do so later.

Farmers who have not signed agreements or requests can secure application cards for this purpose at the County Agent's office.

The plan for handling the work of the Association is as follows: the farmer pays for the time of the tractor in actual operation on his farm at the rate of \$2.50 per hour and a moving charge of \$1.25. The soil surveys, engineering work, farm planning, the work of the CCC boys is without cost to the farmer. This phase of the work is financed by the Federal Government.

J. W. Cameron
County Agent

E. C. W. Progress

The soundness and popularity of the program being offered to the farmers of Anson County by the E. C. W. and Anson County Soil Conservation Association is very emphatically shown, as farmers continue to file applications daily to take advantage of the soil conservation program.

Up to the present time we have signed twenty-five Cooperative agreements, covering 5374 acres. Plans have been made for 528 acres of strip cropping, 1595 acres of terracing and retiring from cultivation and 176 acres of land to forest. 83.6 miles of terraces have been constructed, comprising 693 acres, and forest planting has been completed on 65 acres. Due to bad weather conditions this winter, field work has been delayed considerably but we anticipate the completion of planting this spring where plans have been made for reforestation.

Further evidence of the popularity of the soil conservation program is indicated by the fact that Anson County's total acreage to be reforested is higher than any other county in the state.

Crop Rotation

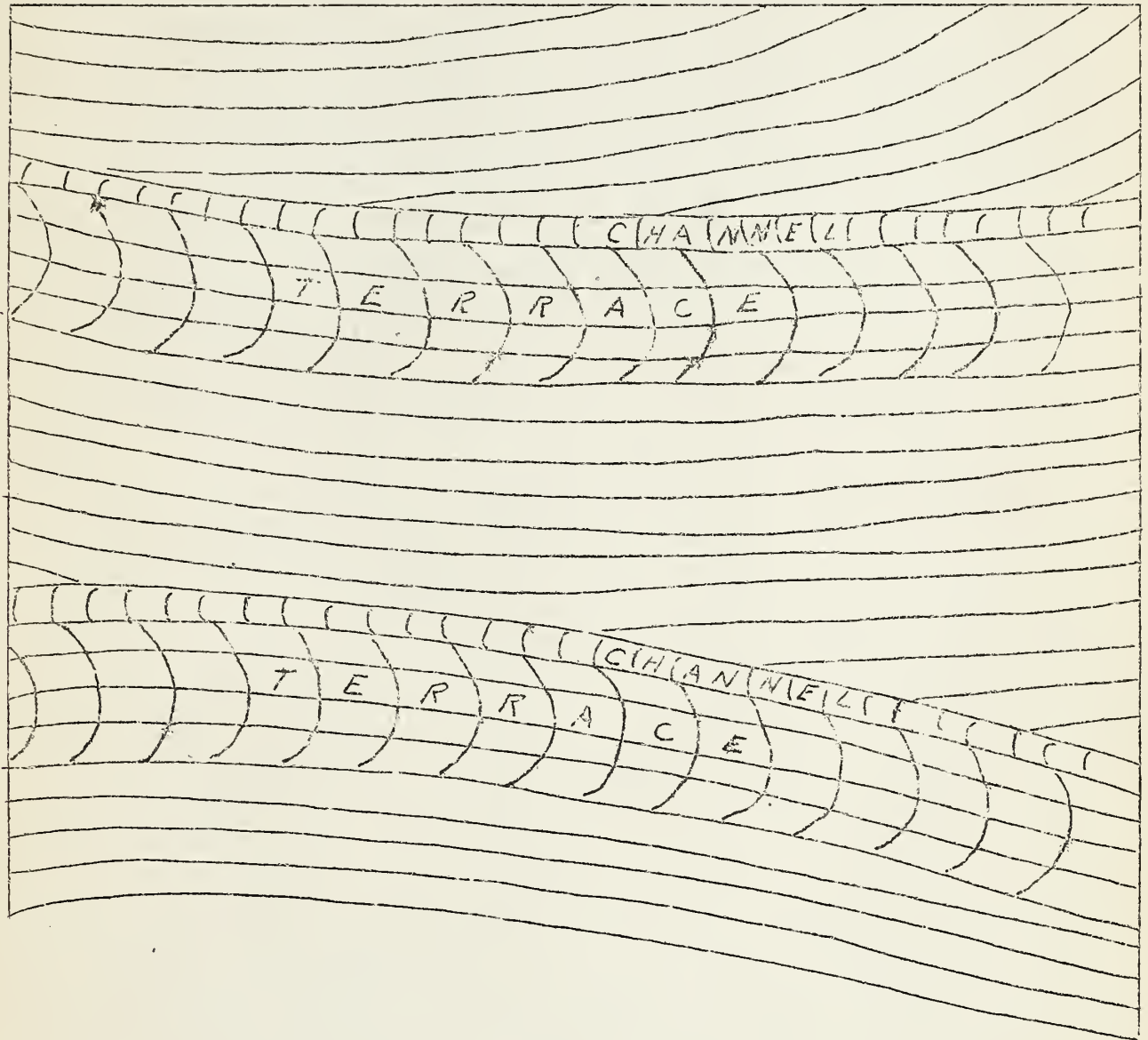
One objective of the E. C. W. and Anson County Soil Conservation Association is to establish a definite rotation system. In combatting erosion one of the most effective methods is the rotation of crops. This increases the humus content of the soil and increases soil fertility.

It is necessary that a rotation be planned to fit the farm needs. Since the cotton acreage reduction program has been in effect it has afforded a wonderful opportunity to get a proper rotation started. Planting cotton after cotton accelerates erosion, depletes soil fertility, and reduces crop yields, therefore, making it impossible to make your efforts show any results. One of the first things the E. C. W. does is to try to plan a rotation that is workable and satisfactory to the farmer. This will aid in controlling erosion and at the same time supply the necessary food and feed supply.

Strip Cropping

Most of you who have planned strip cropping for this year have already gotten your lespedeza seed. If the seed have not already been seeded it should be done as early as possible. Where lespedeza is to be seeded on small grain, the land should be harrowed lightly with a spike tooth harrow. On clean land, the terrace interval seeded to lespedeza should be disked.

Method of Laying off Rows



The diagram above represents the recommended method of running rows. It will be noted that point rows are so located that they empty into the terrace channel instead of locating them between the terraces.

C. P. Robinson
Acting Assistant Agronomist
E. C. W.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
Wadesboro, N. C.

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